Check List 9(1): 129–130, 2013
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ISSN 1809-127X (available at *www.checklist.org.br*)

Check List
Journal of species lists and distribution

NOTES ON GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Dendropsophus sarayacuensis (Shreve, 1935) (Amphibia: Anura: Hylidae): Filling gap on the geographic distribution

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ABSTRACT: The current communication reports a record of *Dendropsophus sarayacuensis* (Shreve 1935) for the municipality of Itaituba, state of Pará, Brazil. It is the first record from the middle Tapajós river region, southeast of State of Pará, filling gap on the geogrphic distribution of this species and extending the distribution from localities currently reported in the literature.

Dendropsophus sarayacuensis (Shreve 1935) is one of eight species belonging to *D. leucophyllatus* group proposed by Faivovich *et al*. (2005). *D. sarayacuensis* is registered from Cerro Neblina in Amazonas, Venezuela; Upper Amazon Basin in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Brazil (states of Acre, Rondônia, Amazonas and Pará) (Vanzolini 1986; Neckel-Oliveira and Gordo 2004; La Marca *et al.* 2004; Souza 2009; França and Venâncio 2010; Frost 2010). Recently, Knispel and Barros (2009) recorded the species to Altamira municipality, state of Amazonas, Brazil representing the most oriental record to the species.

On 15 November 2009 at 20:05 h, a single specimen of *D. sarayacuensis* (snout-vent length = 33.25 mm) was collected on 45 cm height shrub of primary forest (04°27'52" S, 56°16'10" W, 50 m above sea level) in the Amazonian community of Vila Raiol, near the Parque Nacional da Amazônia, municipality of Itaituba, State of Pará. The specimen is housed at the Herpetology Collection of the Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi (MPEG), Belém, Pará, Brazil (MPEG 31640 - collection permit nº 20129-1).

The specimen present, in life, a dorsal coloration of brown with yellowish irregular spots. The spots are presents on dorsum, on the head between the eyelids and the snout, on the scapular region and in the limbs forming diagonal bars (Figure 1). This specimen have distinctive herbal odor, characteristic also register by Rodríguez and Duellman (1994).

The record of *D. sarayacuensis* from Itaituba represents the filling out the gap distribution in the Pará State, the first record from the medium river Tapajós region, and shows the lack of sampling bias in the Amazon Rainforest. The record extends the known distribution for ca. 470 km west airline from the nearest record of the Altamira (Knispel and Barros 2009) and ca. 770 km east airline from the nearest record of the Parque Nacional do Jaú, state of Amazonas (Neckel-Oliveira and Gordo 2004) (Figure 2).

FIGURE 1. *Dendropsophus sarayacuensis* (MPEG 61340) (adult female) from the municipality of Itaituba, state of Pará, Brazil. Photo by J. G. Frota.

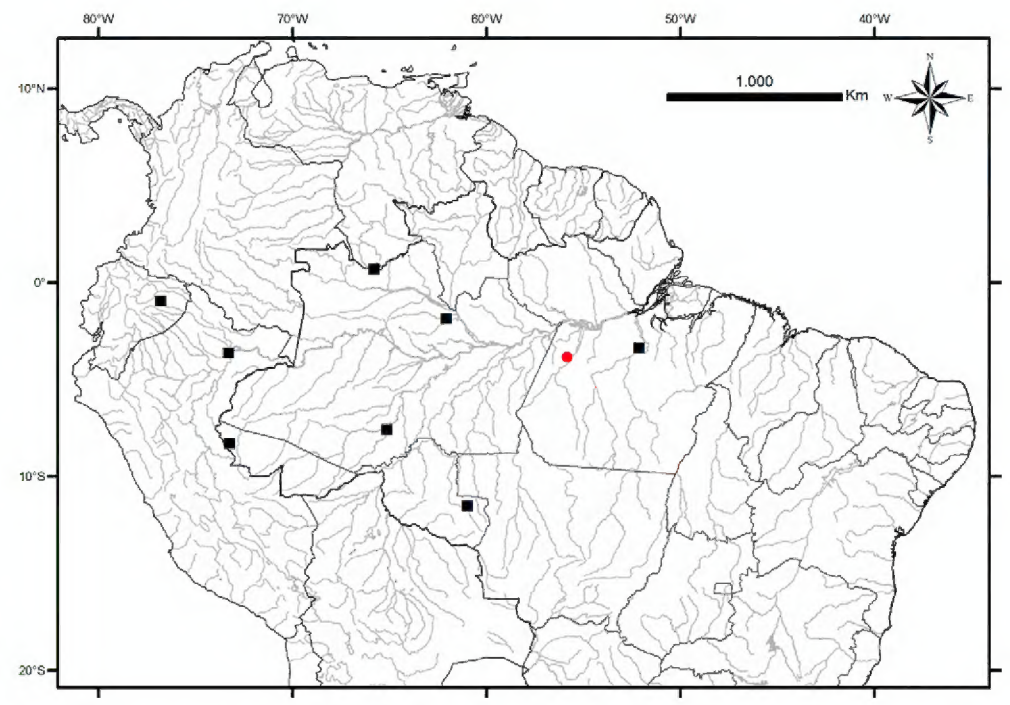

FIGURE 2. Known geographic distribution of *Dendropsophus sarayacuensis*. Black square are areas the literature data (Vanzolini 1986; Neckel-Oliveira and Gordo 2004; La Marca *et al.* 2004; Knispel and Barros, 2009; Souza 2009; França and Venâncio 2010; Frost 2010). Red circle represent the new record to municipality of Itaituba, State of Pará, Brazil.

Acknowledgments: JGF thanks Conselho Nacional de desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (CNPq) for grants (Process Nº 140011/2009-9). The Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis (IBAMA) issued permits to collect the specimen (license 20129-1). We thank Adriano Oliveria Maciel for making the map. Pedro Peloso for previous contributions in the manuscript.

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Received: March 2012
Accepted: September 2012
Published online: March 2013
Editorial responsibility: Marcelo Nogueira de Carvalho Kokubum